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RATNERPRESTIA P O BOX 980 VALLEY FORGE, PA 19482-0980			WOZNIAK, JAMES S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/997,391	Applicant(s) NAIMPALLY ET AL.	
	Examiner James S. Wozniak	Art Unit 2655	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In response to the office action from 12/13/2004, the applicant has submitted an amendment, filed 3/14/2005, amending claims 1 and 11, while arguing to traverse the art rejection based on the limitation regarding stored speech files (*Amendment, Page 8*). The applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are moot with respect to the new grounds of rejection in view of Rhie (U.S. Patent: 5,953,392) and Lumelsky (U.S. Patent: 6,081,780).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1 and 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,289,085*) in view of Rhie et al (U.S. Patent: 5,953,392).

With respect to **Claim 1**, Miyashita discloses:

(a) Storing text files in a database at the remote location (*electronic mail database, Col.*

16, Lines 52-59);

(b) Converting, at the remote location, the text files stored in step (a) into speech files
(*Col. 17, Lines 4-8*);

(c) Receiving a request for a portion of the speech files converted in step (b) (*requested reading of an email, Col. 17, Lines 40-55*);

(d) Transmitting to the information appliance the portion of the speech files requested in step (c) (*Col. 17, Lines 9-22*); and

(e) Receiving and presenting the speech files transmitted in step (d) through audio speakers (*telephone output of a speech signal, Col. 18, Lines 3-5*).

Although Miyashita teaches the conversion of a text file to speech, Miyashita does not teach a means for storing the converted files for playback upon a user request, however Rhie teaches a means for storing text-to-speech converted files for playback upon a user request (*CMSI, Col. 3, Line 66- Col. 4, Line 20; and storing generated voice file, Col. 5, Lines 52-67*).

Miyashita and Rhie are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text-to-speech conversion. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita with the means for storing a synthesized speech file for playback to a user as recited by Rhie in order to provide further telephone voice services to a user and more efficient text processing by avoiding the need for any unnecessary text-to-speech processing through the retrieval of previously synthesized speech (*Rhie, Col. 2, Lines 36-40; and Col. 5, Lines 52-67*).

With respect to **Claim 6**, Miyashita recites:

Receiving a selection of one of multiple voice personalities, and converting the text files into speech files using the selected voice personality (*Col. 7, Lines 37-41*).

4. **Claims 2-4, 11, 13, and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie et al, and further in view of Hong et al (*U.S. Patent: 5,737,030*).

With respect to **Claim 2**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 1. Miyashita in view of Rhie does not specifically suggest method use in an EPG application, however Hong discloses:

Step (e) includes receiving and presenting speech files of one of electronic program guide (EPG) information, weather information and news information (*providing an audio representation of program guide information, Col. 7, Lines 1-16*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the method of providing an audio representation of EPG data as taught by Hong to provide illiterate or vision impaired individuals with a means of accessing television program information (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 3**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method and corresponding steps for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech information to a terminal device upon a user request, as applied to Claim 1, while Hong teaches the use of speech synthesis in an EPG application as applied to Claim 2. Miyashita does not teach the additional steps of receiving a page location indication and transmitting speech data based upon the location, however Hong recites:

(f) Receiving an indication of a location on the page of text (*position information and cursor, Col. 4, Line 55- Col. 5, Line 14, Col. 6, Line 40- Col. 7, Line 16, and Fig. 5*); and

(g) Transmitting a portion of the EPG speech files corresponding to the received location indication (audio information corresponding to a program highlighted by a cursor, *Col. 4, Line 55- Col. 5, Line 14, Col. 6, Line 40- Col. 7, Line 16, and Fig. 5*).

Hong also discloses the ability to display EPG text as per Fig. 5.

Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the steps of receiving a page location indication and receiving speech data based upon the location as taught by Hong in order to provide an illiterate or vision impaired individual with program specific audio information (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 4**, Hong additionally discloses:

(f) Includes receiving an indication of a location in the grid; and step (g) includes first transmitting speech files of the at least one date, multiple channels and multiple times and then separately transmitting speech files of the legend in the grid location indicated in step (f) (*cursor, date, channel, and time, Fig. 5, and Col. 4, Line 55- Col. 5, Line 14, Col. 6, Line 40- Col. 7, Line 16*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the means for receiving an indication of a grid location and separately transmitting speech

files corresponding to each grid location as taught by Hong in order to allow an illiterate or visually impaired user with grid information through a comprehensible audio means (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 11**, Miyashita discloses:

Storing text files in a database at the remote location (*electronic mail database, Col. 16, Lines 52-59*);

Converting, at the remote location, the text files stored in step (a) into audio files (*Col. 17, Lines 4-8*);

Receiving a request for a portion of the speech files converted in step (b) (*requested reading of an email, Col. 17, Lines 40-55*);

(Transmitting to the information appliance the portion of the audio files requested in step (c) (*Col. 17, Lines 9-22*); and

Receiving and presenting the speech files transmitted in step (d) through audio speakers (*telephone output of a speech signal, Col. 18, Lines 3-5*).

Although Miyashita teaches the conversion of a text file to speech, Miyashita does not teach a means for storing the converted files for playback upon a user request, however Rhie teaches a means for storing text-to-speech converted files for playback upon a user request (*CMSI, Col. 3, Line 66- Col. 4, Line 20; and storing generated voice file, Col. 5, Lines 52-67*).

Miyashita and Rhie are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text-to-speech conversion. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita with the means for storing a synthesized speech file for playback to a user as recited by Rhie in order to provide further

telephone voice services to a user and more efficient text processing by avoiding the need for any unnecessary text-to-speech processing through the retrieval of previously synthesized speech (*Rhie, Col. 2, Lines 36-40; and Col. 5, Lines 52-67*).

Although Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches a system featuring similar functionality to the presently claimed invention, Miyashita in view of Rhie does not specifically suggest method use in an EPG application, however Hong teaches providing an audio representation of program guide information (*Col. 7, Lines 1-16*). Hong also teaches the use of a set top box for receiving such EPG information (*Col. 7, Lines 17-21*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the method of providing an audio representation of EPG data as taught by Hong to provide illiterate or vision impaired individuals with a means of accessing television program information (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 13**, Hong teaches the EPG speech data corresponding to a grid position as applied to Claim 4, and Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are obvious in combination for the reasons given with respect to Claim 4. Also, it would be inherent that a speech file would be paused upon completing program information output and that additional program information supplied in response to a change in cursor position, since the audio EPG information is output upon changing a cursor position (*Hong, Col. 4, Line 55- Col. 5, Line 14, Col. 6, Line 40- Col. 7, Line 16*), thus providing the user with instant program information (*Hong, Col. 7, Lines 29-35*).

With respect to **Claim 14**, Hong further discloses:

Selecting the channel for one of listening and viewing (*Col. 4, Line 43*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the means of selecting a channel for listening and viewing as taught by Hong, in order to allow an illiterate or visually impaired user to see a selected program in detail (*Hong, Col. 7, Lines 23-35*).

5. **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie et al, and further in view of Oh (*U.S. Patent: 6,141,642*).

With respect to **Claim 5**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 1. Although Miyashita further discloses performing the text-to-speech conversion for multiple languages (*Col. 7, Lines 30-35*), the use of separate synthesizers is not specifically suggested, however Oh shows:

Converting the text files into speech files using a first text-to-speech (TTS) synthesizer and a second TTS synthesizer, whereby the first TTS synthesizer and the second TTS synthesizer use different languages (*Fig. 2, Elements 212 and 214*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Oh are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech synthesis. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the use of multiple TTS synthesizers corresponding to different language as taught by Oh in order to

provide text-to-speech synthesis for text that appears in multiple languages (*Oh, Col. 1, Lines 49-52*).

6. **Claims 7 and 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie, and further in view of Lumelsky (U.S. Patent: 6,081,780).

With respect to **Claim 7**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 1. Miyashita in view of Rhie does not teach locally storing and extracting a synthesized speech file, however Lumelsky teaches such a process (*Col. 10, Line 49- Col. 11, Line 10*).

Miyashita, Lumelsky, and Rhie are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text-to-speech conversion. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the means for locally storing and extracting a synthesized speech file as taught by Lumelsky in order to provide a means for a user to locally control the playback rate of a speech file (*Lumelsky, Col. 11, Lines 4-10*).

With respect to **Claim 10**, Lumelsky teaches the local storage means for synthesized speech and further teaches transmitting updated speech data each time a user accesses a server (*Col. 18, Lines 39-57*).

7. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie et al, and further in view of Houser et al (*U.S. Patent: 5,774,859*).

With respect to **Claim 8**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 1. Miyashita in view of Rhie does specifically suggest the use of an audio output buffer, however, the use of such a buffer is well-known in the audio processing art as is evidenced by Houser:

Step (e) includes buffering received speech files in a buffer of the information appliance, and presenting the buffered speech files through the audio speakers (*Col. 13, Lines 11-31*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Houser are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in text-to-speech conversion. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita with the use of an audio output buffer in order to provide temporary storage for necessary signal processing before an audio signal is sent to a speaker (*Col. 13, Lines 11-31*).

8. **Claim 9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie, and further in view of Cannon et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,510,209*).

With respect to **Claim 9**, Miyashita in view of Rhie teaches the method for performing text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted speech to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 1. Miyashita in view of Rhie does not teach presenting set-up configuration prompts to a user and implementing a predetermined input time period after issuing such a prompt, however Cannon discloses:

(f) Presenting set-up configurations sequentially through the audio speaker (*Fig. 4, Element 412*);

(g) Pausing the audio presented in step (f) between each set-up configuration (*waiting a predetermined time period for an input command, Col. 6, Lines 4-15*); and

(h) Waiting a predetermined time period during each pause to receive an input command (*waiting a predetermined time period for an input command, Col. 6, Lines 4-15*).

Miyashita, Rhie, and Cannon are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in network-enabled device control. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie with the use of set-up configuration prompts and a predetermined time period for inputting a configuration command in order to allow a user to conveniently configure a device ~~without~~ from a remote location (*Cannon, Col. 1, Line 66- Col. 2, Line 2*) while only accepting commands for a predetermined time period to prevent an unintended input from being improperly recognized as a command.

9. **Claim 12** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miyashita et al in view of Rhie et al, further in view of Hong et al, and further in view of Houser et al.

With respect to **Claim 12**, Miyashita in view of Rhie, and further in view of Hong teaches the method for performing EPG text-to-speech conversion at a server and transmitting the converted EPG speech data to a terminal device, as applied to Claim 11. Miyashita in view of Rhie, and further in view of Hong does not teach periodically transmitting EPG speech data, however Houser discloses:

Receiving the EPG audio data at periodic time intervals (*periodically updating and storing EPG information, Col. 23, Lines 7-37, which includes phonemic data, Col. 29, Lines 23-49*).

Miyashita, Rhie, Hong, and Houser are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Miyashita in view of Rhie, and further in view of Hong with the means for periodically transmitting and storing of EPG speech files at a local device as taught by Houser in order to ensure that device EPG speech data is up-to-date and accurate (*Houser, Col. 23, Lines 30-34*).

10. **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumelsky in view of Houser et al.

With respect to **Claim 15**, Lumelsky discloses:

A memory device (*Fig. 4, Element 313*);

A modem adapted to connect to a network (*Fig. 4, Element 320*);

A processor coupled to the modem for communicating on the network, receiving speech files from the network, and storing the speech files in the memory device (*Col. 19, Lines 30-52*).

A receiver for accepting input commands from a remote control (*hands-free voice controls, Col. 21, Lines 5-62*).

An audio speaker (*Fig. 4, Element 325*);

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The processor responsive to the input commands accepted by the receiver for extracting a portion of the speech files stored in the memory and sending the extracted portion of the speech files to the audio speaker (*Col. 20, Line 13- Col. 21, Line 15*).

Although voice controls can be considered as a form of remote controls, Lumelsky does not specifically suggest a physical remote control device, however Houser discloses a physical remote control device for initiating speech recognition control commands and having keys as an alternate command entry means (*Col. 19, Lines 5-26*).

Lumelsky and Houser are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in speech controlled media systems. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Lumelsky with the physical remote control device as taught by Houser to enhance a speech recognition interface by providing a user with a command initiation indication after pressing a controller button so that a user is aware that a command entry system is active (*Houser, Col. 19, Lines 5-26*).

11. **Claims 16-19 and 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumelsky in view of Houser et al, and further in view of Hong et al.

With respect to **Claim 16**, Lumelsky discloses:

A server coupled to the network (*authoring system server, Fig. 1, Element 101*);

Text file storage, TTS synthesizer, and a transmitter for transmitting files onto the network (*text files on a computer and TTS, Col. 12, Lines 44-58; and data transmission to a network, Col. 7, Lines 3-25*);

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Lumelsky in view of Houser does not specifically suggest method use in an EPG application, however Hong teaches such a TTS application (*providing an audio representation of program guide information, Col. 7, Lines 1-16*).

Lumelsky, Houser, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio signal processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Lumelsky in view of Houser with the method of providing an audio representation of EPG data as taught by Hong to provide illiterate or vision impaired individuals with a means of accessing television program information (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 17**, Houser further recites:

The processor receives the EPG speech files and the EPG text files from the network (*periodically updating and storing EPG information, Col. 23, Lines 7-37, which includes phonemic data, Col. 29, Lines 23-49*);

The processor formats the EPG text files into a page of text; and the processor provides the page for display on the television monitor (*Fig. 11*);

The receiver receiving an input command which provides an identifier for identifying a location on the page displayed on the television monitor (*cursor position, Col. 25, Lines 52-64*);

~~and~~

Houser does not specifically suggest providing audio program data based upon cursor position, however Hong teaches this limitation with respect to Claim 3.

Lumelsky, Houser, and Hong are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in EPG data processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill

in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Houser with the steps of receiving a page location indication and receiving speech data based upon the location as taught by Hong in order to provide an illiterate or vision impaired individual with program specific audio information (*Hong, Col. 2, Lines 40-43*).

With respect to **Claim 18**, Hong additionally discloses the output of EPG speech data corresponding to grid position as applied to Claim 4.

With respect to **Claim 19**, Hong teaches the EPG grid information acquisition means as applied to Claim 4, which downloads grid information, and more detailed program specific information separately, based upon cursor position.

With respect to **Claim 21**, Lumelsky further discloses selecting a preferred speaker's voice (*Col. 10, Line 49- Col. 11, Line 10*).

12. **Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lumelsky in view of Houser et al, further in view of Hong, and further in view of Oh.

Lumelsky in view of Houser et al, and further in view of Hong teaches the EPG speech synthesis system as applied to Claim 16, however none of the aforementioned references specifically teaches the use of separate synthesizers is not specifically suggested, however Oh shows:

Converting the text files into speech files using a first text-to-speech (TTS) synthesizer and a second TTS synthesizer, whereby the first TTS synthesizer and the second TTS synthesizer use different languages (*Fig. 2, Elements 212 and 214*).

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Lumelsky, Houser, Hong, and Oh, are analogous art because they are from a similar field of endeavor in audio processing. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention, to modify the teachings of Lumelsky in view of Houser et al, and further in view of Hong with the use of multiple TTS synthesizers corresponding to different language as taught by Oh in order to provide text-to-speech synthesis for text that appears in multiple languages (*Oh, Col. 1, Lines 49-52*).

Conclusion

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Matthews (*U.S. Patent: 5,815,145*)- teaches a means for playing a digitized audio file from an EPG database.

Brown et al (*U.S. Patent: 6,603,838*)- teaches a voice messaging system for voice file retrieval and subsequent local storage.

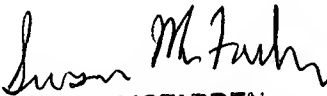
14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James S. Wozniak whose telephone number is (571) 272-7632 and email is James.Wozniak@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays-Fridays, 8:30-4:30.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wayne Young can be reached at (571) 272-7582. The fax/phone number for the Technology Center 2600 where this application is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology center receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

James S. Wozniak
5/26/2005


SUSAN MCFADDEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER